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NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON
THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND
THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

REPORT OF THE ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Bangkok, 17-21 January 1994

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, after extensive discussion of various substantive issues related to the four topics of the provisional agenda of the Ninth Congress, as outlined in the discussion guide (A/CONF.169/PM.1), unanimously adopted the resolution presented below, recommending its submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session and, as appropriate, to the Ninth Congress for further consideration and action.

Resolution

The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in the Preamble to its Charter, is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all,

Also bearing in mind the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 (VII) C of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Further bearing in mind Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/24 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/32 of 27 July 1993 on the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Also recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and Council resolution 1992/22 concerning crime prevention and criminal justice,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/23 of 30 July 1992 on organized crime, 1993/27 of 27 July 1993 on proposed guidelines for the prevention of urban crime, 1993/29 of 27 July 1993 on the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, 1993/30 of 27 July 1993 on the control of the proceeds of crime and 1993/31 of 27 July 1993 on the strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Alarmed by the increasing dimensions and sophistication of organized transnational crime worldwide, and noting in this connection that the Asia and Pacific region is being severely challenged by the expansion of criminal activities, such as the illicit trafficking of drugs and weapons, economic crime, violent activities in urban areas, alien smuggling, money-laundering, computer crime and infiltration of organized criminal groups,

Recognizing the pressing need for more intensified international cooperation to prevent and control organized transnational crime,

Convinced in this connection that the provision of operational activities, such as advisory services, training programmes and dissemination and exchange of information, is one of the best means for intensifying international cooperation,

Aware that the full enjoyment of human rights can be facilitated through concerted efforts by Member States to prevent and control national and transnational crime,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to render the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme more practical and operative,

Deeply concerned by the fact that the frequent requests by the United Nations policy-making bodies for the strengthening of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat of the United Nations and its upgrading into a Division have not yet been implemented,

Taking note with appreciation of the generous support of the Government of Japan to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme through the activities of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as of the activities of the Regional Adviser on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice assigned to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Also taking note with appreciation of the important contribution of interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in particular the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation,

I. Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

1. Recommends that the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should play an active role in developing strategies for effective crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. Calls on Member States in the Asia and Pacific region to actively participate in the Ninth United Nations Congress, to start preparations for the finalization of national reports and to include in their delegations high-ranking officials and policy makers from the various sectors of the criminal justice system;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make every effort to facilitate the participation of as many Member States as possible in the Ninth United Nations Congress;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the Asia and Pacific region in the Ninth United Nations Congress, in terms of travel and per diem, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of obtaining contributions from all sources available, including governmental, intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental donors, to ensure the broader participation of developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region in the Ninth United Nations Congress;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a Secretary-General of the Ninth United Nations Congress, in accordance with past practice;

7. Invites the General Assembly to ensure appropriate consideration of the recommendations of the Ninth United Nations Congress, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its fourth session, and the Economic and Social Council;

8. Unanimously agrees on the specific recommendations regarding the substantive topics and other aspects of the Ninth United Nations Congress given below.

II. International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law

1. Urges Member States to intensify their efforts for strengthening the rule of law and promoting the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, paying due consideration to their political, economic, social and cultural conditions;

2. Invites Member States to enhance national and local policy planning in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the conduct of more extensive research and evaluation;

3. Calls on Member States to actively support the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in organizing and carrying out operational activities in the Asia and Pacific region;

4. Encourages Member States to organize study tours and exchange of criminal justice officials, with a view to promoting mutual understanding and to jointly developing strategies to overcome common problems;

5. Calls on Member States to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

6. Takes note with appreciation of the project entitled "Provision of practical assistance to Cambodia in the re-establishment of its criminal justice system", and other operational activities proposed and undertaken by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat of the United Nations;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen operational activities in developing countries and countries in transition in the Asia and Pacific region, by providing advisory services and training programmes;

8. Invites all relevant international organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support United Nations activities in the Asia and Pacific region;

9. Expresses its appreciation to the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its valuable contribution to the crime prevention and criminal justice programme and expresses the hope that the Institute can expand further its activities and programmes to countries of the region, with the continuous support of the Government of Japan, and in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

10. Takes note with appreciation of the activities of the Regional Adviser on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice assigned to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

III. Action against transnational and organized crime and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment

1. Urges Member States to consider the establishment and reinforcement of cooperation, including arrangements for the effective prevention and control of transnational and organized crime, with special emphasis on extradition and mutual assistance, including the proceeds thereof;

2. Calls on Member States to cooperate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat of the United Nations in exchanging information on national experiences and practices regarding transnational and organized crime;

3. Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in its review of priority themes, to place special emphasis on the development of strategies for the effective prevention and control of transnational and organized crime, as well as the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To establish a system of periodic gathering and dissemination of information on national legislation and its implementation, inter alia, regarding international cooperation, extradition and other bilateral and multilateral modalities;

(b) To continue studying the actual situation of transnational and organized crime and effective measures for its control;

(c) To ensure close coordination with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including sponsorship of joint activities, and to encourage further cooperation with Interpol and other international and intergovernmental bodies concerned.

IV. Criminal justice and police systems

1. Invites Member States to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the proper role of prosecutorial services;

2. Urges Member States to improve human resources development and upgrade the skills of criminal justice personnel, whereon successful criminal justice management depends;

3. Calls on Member States:

(a) To enhance the community policing approach, with a view to reducing the social distance between law enforcement officials and the public they serve, in order to provide role visibility and increase trust and public confidence;

(b) To promote cooperation with the local population and the private sector when undertaking crime prevention activities;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to expedite the publication of "Commentary on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)" (General Assembly resolution 45/110), and welcomes the support of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation in its preparation.

V. Crime prevention strategies, in particular as related to crime in urban areas and juvenile and violent criminality, including the question of victims

1. Invites Member States to develop effective strategies for the prevention and control of urban crime, so as to reduce juvenile delinquency, violent crime and the levels of victimization;

2. Calls on Member States to promote the adequate control of firearms by means of both regulations and law enforcement with a view to diminishing violent crime;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue studying the effects of criminality in urban areas, the factors contributing to it and measures for its effective prevention, taking into consideration recent developments in sociology and urban technology, including environment-planning, city-structuring and house-designing;

(b) To organize actively seminars and training programmes in this area;

4. Calls on the United Nations network of institutes, the regional commissions and other relevant entities to cooperate closely with each other in the planning and implementation of joint activities in this area.

VI. Special arrangements

Requests the Ninth United Nations Congress:

(a) To consider at the designated plenary discussion the issue of corruption of public officials taking into account successful experience in this respect;

(b) To place special emphasis on and ensure sufficient time for thorough and fruitful discussion of the workshops;

(c) To continue cooperating with the relevant non-governmental and professional organizations in the proper planning and conduct of ancillary meetings.

VII. The strengthening of the Secretariat

Requests once again the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 and to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/34 to strengthen the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, by providing it with the resources required for the full implementation of its mandates and by upgrading it into a Division, headed by a Director.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was the first of a series of five regional meetings convened to discuss the substantive items included in the provisional agenda of the Ninth Congress, to be held in 1995. The provisional agenda of the Congress was contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32 of 27 July 1993, adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice made at its second session. At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/103, in which it welcomed Council resolution 1993/32 and requested the Secretary-General to

undertake all steps necessary to ensure the adequate organization of the Ninth Congress in accordance with that resolution. The Meeting was organized by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

I. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Date and venue of the Meeting

2. The Meeting was held at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), at Bangkok, Thailand, from 17 to 21 January 1994.

B. Attendance

3. The Meeting was attended by representatives and experts from States members of ESCAP, observers from United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. A list of participants is given in annex I. A list of documentation is given in annex II.

C. Opening of the Meeting

4. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP opened the Meeting, stressing that crime prevention and criminal justice had been and continued to be issues of common concern for the Governments of all countries. In the ESCAP region, there existed many factors associated with crime and delinquency, such as poverty, lack of inappropriate education, widespread unemployment, large expansion of population and urbanization accompanied by migration. With rapid economic and social change in many countries in the region, and the loosening of family ties and other traditional forms of social control, conflicts between traditional and modern cultures were often observed. In addition, with technical advances, new forms of crime had been on the rise, utilizing computer equipment, telecommunication facilities and convenient transportation. Socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions for criminal conduct had become more complex than ever before.

5. Those new types of crimes were often closely related to illegitimate economic activities by the abuse of positions of trust in the commercial sector or abuse of power by public officials. They were also related to the illegal activities and businesses of organized criminals and tended to be transnational in nature. Organized crime was frequently linked to economic criminality, including embezzlement, tax evasion, bribery and corruption. In addition to drug-trafficking, economic commerce by illegal means and illegal arms trade, recently even eco-crimes, such as the unsafe disposal of hazardous wastes, had started to occur, due to weak legislation and regulations.

6. Among the many contemporary issues related to crime, urban problems, especially in the developing countries, were most crucial. Dysfunctional development, unplanned urbanization and large-scale migration to towns had produced many conflicts in urban areas, to which violent crime and juvenile delinquency could be attributed in large part.

7. Crime prevention and criminal justice, including law enforcement, should play a key role in preserving social justice and solving urban problems. Accordingly, crime prevention strategies, and policy making and practices should be continuously improved and modernized. Effective criminal justice management depended largely on proper human resources development and refinement of the skills of criminal justice personnel, as well as on the sharing of experiences and joint problem-solving by the various agencies involved, in order to introduce the necessary innovations in the main sectors of the criminal justice system, namely, police, prosecution, courts, the legal profession and corrections.

8. As regional, interregional and international cooperation was essential, the aim of the Meeting was to encourage frank and open discussion, information-sharing and critical analysis of experiences in each country.

9. The Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch addressing the Meeting emphasized that the Asia and Pacific region played a crucial role in the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, particularly through the contributions by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), as well as those of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), at Canberra, the activities of the Regional Adviser on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice assigned to ESCAP by the Government of Japan and the professional initiatives sponsored by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation.

10. He reviewed the major changes which had taken place since the last Congress, with their impact on the crime situation and implications on crime prevention policies, as well as within the United Nations, including a major restructuring of the crime programme, with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held at Versailles in November 1991, whose Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action had been approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991.

11. In noting that there was increasing realization that the costs of crime, in human and financial terms, had become enormous and almost intolerable, he stressed the importance of international cooperation, particularly in order to cope more effectively with transnational crime, whose most nefarious form was organized crime. With the creation and the first meeting in 1992 of an intergovernmental commission, the basis had been set for the new programme, aimed at developing essential mechanisms for practical collaboration against common crime problems, establishing a framework for interstate cooperation and coordination to respond to the serious new forms and transnational dimensions of crime, and providing means of assistance, particularly to developing countries, for more effective crime prevention and criminal justice.

12. The previous two years had underlined the critical importance of crime prevention and criminal justice to good governance, sustainable development, transition to democracy and respect for human rights, highlighting their direct relevance to the mainstream of other major United Nations concerns: peace-keeping and peace-building, as well as the delivery of technical and humanitarian assistance.

13. The forthcoming Congress, with the widest possible participation at the highest level of Government, would be an ideal global forum in which to consolidate the foundations for strengthened international cooperation and joint action, serving the interests and meeting the needs of all countries, developed and developing alike, North and South, East and West. As the Ninth Congress would focus on issues of direct concern to Member States, on precisely defined topics and action-oriented discussion, it would not only identify the problems encountered and progress achieved, but also provide viable proposals for a more effective and fair system of justice. In so doing, it would also contribute to preserving peace, security, development, observance of human rights and democracy.

D. Election of officers

14. The Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman:	Cicero Campos (Philippines)
Vice Chairmen:	Prem Bahadur Bista (Nepal)
	Kanit Nanakorn (Thailand)
Rapporteur:	Geoffrey Dabb (Australia)

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

15. The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Meeting.

2. Organizational matters.

3. International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

4. Action against national and transnational economic and organized crime, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment: national experiences and international cooperation.

5. Criminal justice and police systems: management and improvement of police and other law enforcement agencies, prosecution, courts, corrections; and the role of lawyers.

6. Crime prevention strategies, in particular related to crimes in urban areas and juvenile and violent criminality, including the question of victims: assessment and new perspectives.

7. Adoption of the report of the Meeting.

II. REPORT OF THE DISCUSSION

Topic 1: International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

16. All participants were unanimous in emphasizing the importance of topic 1. Many participants stressed that there existed a direct linkage between the impact of crime and the development of social and economic conditions. No society could attain economic prosperity and social equilibrium without paying due attention to crime problems. Crime was creating fear and unrest in society, affecting the quality of life and hampering economic growth. With the advancement of technology, telecommunications and means of transportation, transnational crime, in its new forms and dimensions, had become a major problem which could not be adequately dealt with by national action alone. International criminals often exploited the limitation of national law and the criminal justice system to escape punishment. Mutual assistance and collaborative arrangements between countries were essential to combat transnational crimes effectively.

17. In reviewing current crime trends, it was noted that crime rates, like those in other countries from other regions, had increased with every passing year. For example, in one country the total number of crime incidents reported in 1982 was 658,371, but in 1991 it was 1,230,118, that is, an overall increase of 86.5 per cent in 10 years. In addition, since 1980, crime had internationalized, being committed over very wide areas: many crimes had been connected with aliens and those criminals had escaped abroad. Such incidents were on the rise and becoming a most serious social problem. For example, in the same country the number of alien crimes in 1987 was 1,576, but in 1991 was 2,013. In another case, however, there had been a decline in crime, which was a result of pursuing clear and strong priorities.

18. In recent years both crime and offenders had strengthened their borderless or international character as a result of the increase in the number of people trading overseas as well as the brisk development of economic activities. In addition to the sharp rise in the number of crimes committed by foreign nationals

entering a country, such phenomena occurred as the smuggling of drugs and firearms, appropriation of the profit gained through criminal conduct for the investment in immovables or gambling after transferring it overseas and the movement of mobsters to foreign countries, and vice versa. Other examples of the recent transnationalization of crime were the increase of crimes involving multiple countries; diversification of the countries concerned; transnationalization of economic crime which was connected with investment or monetary actions, tax evasion, money-laundering and computer-related crime; striking transnationalization of organized crime, including tie-ups of criminal groups overseas; and the difficulty of apprehending criminals as a result of new techniques of escape to other countries. As crime knows no boundary or State, international cooperation was all the more important.

19. In order to win the battle against this borderless criminality, the following measures were of vital significance:

(a) Establishment at the national level of an effective criminal justice system and improvement of laws and regulations in various countries;

(b) Harmonization of legislation;

(c) Training and education of able personnel to undertake criminal justice responsibilities;

(d) Strengthening of international cooperative schemes for mutual cooperation in investigation, extradition of fugitives and exchange of information.

20. There was general agreement that the United Nations had a unique and prominent role to play in forging cooperation between countries as well as providing the expertise required for concrete action, with United Nations technical assistance to be focused on developing countries. In that context, participants welcomed General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with direct governmental involvement in its activities. With that new structure, the United Nations, through the quinquennial crime congresses and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, could play an even more meaningful role in the prevention of crime and the enhancement of criminal justice.

21. In view of such a pivotal task, there was a consensus that the United Nations should accord a high priority to the crime prevention and criminal justice programme and should provide it with an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations. It was also stressed that the Secretariat, which was a key organ behind the success of the United Nations in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, should be given adequate resources to fulfil its mandates and should be upgraded into a Division in order to better service the Commission and follow up on its recommendations, particularly in terms of practical action for technical cooperation.

22. Turning to the role of the United Nations in strengthening the rule of law, many participants reaffirmed the importance and usefulness of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in the administration of criminal justice. Such instruments had contributed significantly to the improvement of criminal justice and the protection of human rights, and thus to the strengthening of the rule of law. Representing internationally accepted principles, they constituted a clear basis for Member States for the targets and goals they were expected to achieve. Nevertheless, although a considerable amount of effort had been made by the United Nations in developing such instruments, much remained to be done towards their dissemination and implementation.

23. Many elements needed to be taken into consideration in the attempt to incorporate such instruments at the national level. Among them were differences in social, political and cultural conditions. Diversities in

the national character and the amount of resources available in each particular country had also to be taken into account. However, the most important obstacle for the successful implementation of the standards, norms and guidelines at the national level was perhaps the lack of political will and professional insight to translate them into reality through concrete action. Accordingly, in order to implement effectively such standards and norms the principles underlying those norms had to be implanted into the mind of the people, particularly those in the criminal justice professions. They had to be convinced of the merits of the norms and standards for their own criminal justice system. The approval and endorsement of the public of the standards, norms and guidelines would be the key factor for their successful implementation.

24. In many countries, the awareness of the existence of standards and norms was limited to only a small group of criminal justice experts. Not only were they unknown to the public at large, but also they had often been overlooked by the professional community. Consequently, the urgent task for the Ninth Congress and the Commission was to map out appropriate strategies for the implementation of the existing standards and norms at national level.

25. In that regard, information on and knowledge of such standards, norms and guidelines should be disseminated as widely as possible. Dissemination should not be aimed only at criminal justice officials but also at the grass-roots level. Use and application of such standards should also be promoted by organizing training and seminars as well as encouraging the teaching of them in universities.

26. The following measures were proposed:

(a) Wider implementation or application of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines through legislation and public information dissemination;

(b) Conduct of training programmes for the personnel of concerned agencies and organizations in order to promote wider and better application thereof;

(c) Convening of national congresses involving the different criminal justice agencies and related organizations to discuss relevant issues in the administration of criminal justice;

(d) Periodic conduct of seminars and coordination meetings to assess and discuss problems and to formulate solutions thereto;

(e) Enhancement of national and local policy planning through the conduct of more extensive research and evaluation.

At the regional and interregional levels:

(a) Creation of a larger coordinating body composed or representatives from all cooperating countries to assist and facilitate technical and financial assistance to developing countries;

(b) Development of manuals on the implementation of the standard rules, norms and guidelines by the United Nations and its institutes;

(c) Implementation of specific suggestions for the conduct of research projects and training programmes, to be carried out in cooperation with the network of the interregional and regional institutes of the United Nations;

(d) Conduct of study tours and exchange of staff members on temporary assignments in order to promote a more harmonious and greater understanding and appreciation of the application of the rules, norms and guidelines;

(e) Development of model curricula and appropriate training materials for use in criminal justice educational programmes at all levels, as well as in specialized courses on human rights and other related subjects by a coordinating body composed of representatives from all cooperating agencies;

(f) Publication of United Nations regular reports of information regarding national experiences and recent developments in the implementation of standards, norms and guidelines.

27. The Meeting, further, took note with great appreciation of the consistent efforts during the past three decades of UNAFEI in organizing international and regional seminars and training for criminal justice officials and law teachers in the Asia and Pacific region. UNAFEI was the first facility in the world in that field. It had been conducting three-month international training courses semi-annually and one-month seminars annually. It had organized 95 international training courses and seminars before the end of 1992 for a total of 2,253 participants from 75 countries, including those of Africa, Central and South America and the Middle and Near East.

28. In addition, UNAFEI had been holding joint seminars and similar events, as part of comparative studies and technical cooperation. In 1992, for example, in consideration of the priority adopted by the Commission at its first session, the Institute had held a joint seminar in partnership with the Governments of Malaysia and the Republic of Korea on the topics of organized crime and money-laundering, and had made studies of crimes related to urbanization and environment as well as mutual assistance in justice administration. UNAFEI, furthermore, had organized the International Seminar on Organized Crime in Asia under the joint auspices of the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and that of the National Police Agency of Japan, in which 29 countries had participated and produced very useful results in exchanging information on the actual situation of organized crime and the mutual assistance system.

29. In sum, UNAFEI had made a most valuable contribution to the crime prevention and criminal justice developments in the region. Through its continuing effort in organizing regional seminars and training, UNAFEI had also been successful in creating lasting bonds of friendship between criminal justice officials, which was regarded to be an indispensable ingredient for successful cooperation.

30. Finally, the Meeting welcomed the organization of a workshop on mass media and crime prevention and its proposed preparations. Full support was given to the suggested scope, objectives and format of the workshop, as well as to the envisaged results, policy impact and technical cooperation value, as outlined in document A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1.

Topic 2: Action against national and transnational economic and organized crime and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment: national experiences and international cooperation

31. All participants expressed their grave concern over the increase in occurrence and sophistication of organized and transnational crime. Those forms of crime posed a very serious threat to national security, political stability and the development of all countries, and undermined international relations. They were, therefore, considered to be the most formidable challenges facing the world community as it approached the dawn of a new century.

32. Organized criminal groups were characterized by tight leadership, strong discipline, unwavering obedience and innovative strategies. They were capable of employing the most modern techniques and business-like practices in the pursuance of their goals. In addition to increasing the sophistication of their traditional operations, organized criminal groups were constantly seeking to diversify and expand, both geographically and in terms of new activities. Countries undergoing transformations in their quest for social and economic development were a particularly attractive target of organized criminal groups operating across national frontiers. Being exceptionally able to adapt and take advantage of the new situation, those groups were beginning to direct their efforts at capitalizing on economic reforms and infiltrating various sectors of those countries' economies.

33. Organized criminal groups in the region were known to be involved in a number of activities that ranged from prostitution to trafficking in drugs and weapons. Those activities became more lucrative because of the high rate of growth that countries of the region experienced and were expected to register in the future. Organized crime, however, found ways to prosper even under adverse economic conditions. As a demonstration of its versatility, one participant referred to the ability of criminal groups to profit from the recession facing his country through the production and distribution of counterfeit bond certificates. Those certificates were found in several countries, thus increasing worries over the ability of criminal groups to operate efficiently in financial markets around the world.

34. In many countries in the region there were hundreds of criminal groups with thousands of members. In one country the authorities had determined that organized criminal groups were involved in the production of low-cost firearms that were exported to other groups for use in at least one other country in the region. Transnationally operating criminal groups were also known to be involved in kidnapping for ransom and widespread racketeering. In addition to drug trafficking and production, forms of crime presenting particularly serious problems to Governments in the region, criminal groups were involved in the smuggling and illegal employment of aliens, the sex trade, the dumping of toxic waste, trafficking in weapons and extremely violent forms of crime that were generally known as "guns for hire". Trafficking in migrants was another activity in which organized criminal groups were engaged. That was not new, but the dramatic fall of barriers to movement since the end of the cold war, coupled with increased knowledge of income disparities and the demand for cheap labour in the more developed countries, had greatly increased such trafficking in recent years. Trafficking in migrants was a major disruption to the orderly flows of migrants, on the basis of the needs of both sending and receiving countries, and encouraged the backlash currently noted in many countries. It was also an activity that paid handsomely, often more so than drugs and with generally lesser penalties.

35. Organized crime was generating renewed fears because of its engagement in the acquisition and illicit export of strategically important national resources. Criminal groups were quick to fill gaps created by the transformation taking place in several countries and beginning to acquire access even to nuclear material or technology. To those groups, such strategic resources were much sought after commodities presenting lucrative opportunities and a leverage that raised their power immensely. The potential danger to the international community did not need to be emphasized. In view of the known links of organized criminal groups with terrorists around the world, that activity required immediate action, before criminal groups were able to fully expand their operations in that potentially devastating trade.

36. Economic crime was on the rise in the region, partly because of the robust growth of many countries. In a world where the economy was becoming international, and countries were joining efforts to lower trade barriers, criminals were becoming more interested in the increased activity associated with those developments. In addition to traditional activities, such as the counterfeiting of currency, the countries of the region had registered credit card frauds, conspiracies in the securities markets and computer crime. The sophistication and complexity of those crimes made detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication very difficult. That difficulty was compounded by the attitude of the public that in many cases failed to perceive

the seriousness of those crimes and their long-term implications because of their non-violent nature. Further, stricter and more innovative legislation was sometimes perceived as removing the competitive edge of economies striving to keep up with others in the region and claim a share of economic growth and development. A more careful look, however, revealed that those perceptions did not preclude concerted and effective action against economic crime.

37. One form of economic crime was mentioned as a primary concern by all participants. The laundering and use of the proceeds of crime were particularly deleterious for all economies. Action against those activities was considered extremely important because they constituted the lifeline of organized and transnational crime. The infiltration of entire sectors of national economies by criminal proceeds entailed long-term adverse implications for economic development. While the problem occurred in all economies, developed and developing alike, the countries that were in the process of transforming their economic systems were particularly vulnerable. Criminal groups were in possession of vast amounts of money and were willing to undertake risks that would make legitimate businesses hesitant. They were thus targeting countries that had previously been isolated, or those whose economies were in transition, abetted by the lack of experience of law enforcement and regulatory agencies. The laundering of the proceeds of crime was characterized by high levels of mobility and sophistication. As such, it presented great difficulties to national authorities in its detection, investigation and prosecution. A number of the countries in the region were in the process of considering or implementing new legislation to deal effectively with offences related to criminal proceeds.

38. Corruption was cited by many participants as an activity that undermined the ability of countries to ensure justice and social and economic development. Organized criminal groups, aided by the profits generated by their activities, favoured corruption as a means of ensuring unobstructed operations. One country reported that at least every seventh criminal group was known to resort to the corruption of public officials on a regular basis. Corruption could wreak more havoc than organized crime itself, since it caused severe damage to the social fabric by destroying public confidence in fundamental and essential institutions. The Meeting was informed of the plenary discussion on corruption scheduled for the Ninth Congress. Its attention was drawn to the Discussion Guide on the Demonstration and Research Workshops and its appendix that contained a draft international code of conduct for public officials (A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1). The participants were invited to make comments and observations on the draft, with a view to improving it prior to its submission to and consideration by the Ninth Congress.

39. Many participants referred to the importance of protecting the environment also through the use of criminal law. Several countries referred to their efforts to protect the environment and to prevent negligence, criminal or otherwise, that could damage it. Development efforts, particularly in the Asia and Pacific region, with its fast pace of growth, had to be structured around strictly enforced principles of environmental protection. The role that criminal law and the criminal justice system had to play in that regard were under consideration. A number of countries had opted for civil law and administrative measures. The debate over criminal sanctions was continuing and included such considerations as the ability of criminal law to deal effectively with corporate offenders. The demonstration workshop planned for the Ninth Congress could provide an appropriate forum for reaching useful conclusions in that regard and for exchanging experiences and expertise.

40. The time for action against organized and transnational crime in all its forms had come. Much debate and rhetoric had been spent on the related issues. It was felt that without decisive, concerted, proactive and preemptive action the challenge facing the international community could hardly be met. Such action would be the test of the commitment of all Member States to the war against transnational organized crime.

41. In view of the ability of organized crime to cross borders, international cooperation formed the backbone of effective action against it. The importance of bilateral and multilateral arrangements, such as treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, were stressed by all participants. While such arrangements were

being increasingly used and concluded, even by countries previously reluctant to do so, much more could and should be done. It was important to extend arrangements to take action across borders to trace, restrain and forfeit the proceeds of serious crime. The efforts of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should be intensified in that regard. The Commission was urged to continue giving priority attention to issues related to organized and transnational crime. The role played thus far by the Secretariat in collecting and disseminating information was commended and it was recommended that it continue in the future. The World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, scheduled for later in 1994, was welcomed by the Meeting as an important event that could pave the way for concerted and effective international action. The Meeting also praised the initiative of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council to organize, in cooperation with the Government of Italy and under the auspices of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the International Conference on the Prevention and Control of the Laundering and Use of the Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, scheduled for June 1994, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/30 of 27 July 1993. The Conference would provide a welcome opportunity for examining the issue from a global perspective and for seeking ways of promoting international cooperation in that crucial field.

42. International cooperation was necessary also in the provision of technical assistance. The sophistication and complexity of many forms of transnational organized crime left the national law enforcement and judicial authorities of many countries in a state of frustration and inability to react. It was, therefore, necessary to upgrade the skills of criminal justice personnel by training and the provision of knowledge and expertise. Those measures should be supplemented by the provision of expertise in legal matters that would enable countries to modernize their legislation. The United Nations should play a leading role in the provision of such practical assistance and should be enabled to do so.

Topic 3: Criminal justice and police systems: management and improvement of police and other law enforcement agencies, prosecution, courts and corrections; and the role of lawyers

43. Under Topic 3, several participants outlined the criminal justice systems of their own countries, which were sometimes characterized by the compounded factors of different legal systems, including Continental Law and Anglo-American Law. It was stressed that the criminal justice system served as the apparatus by which Governments enforced the rules of conduct necessary to protect life and property and maintain public safety. The system was viewed in the light of the five pillars corresponding to the different functions in the administration of justice: law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into the community.

44. There was agreement that the examination of effective criminal justice and police systems should include consolidated efforts and integrated approaches, as well as inter-agency coordination of the various activities in the administration of justice. Indubitably, the work of each agency was linked with the performance of other agencies in the system. Interdependence was particularly strong among agencies involved in consecutive stages in the criminal justice process, i.e. between law enforcement and prosecution, between prosecution and adjudication, between adjudication and corrections, between corrections and the community, and between the community and law enforcement. Effective operation of the system would require serious efforts for each agency to communicate with the other parts of the system, even if that was sometimes difficult and challenging.

45. The participants concurred that the fundamental objectives pursued by criminal justice systems required not only the operational involvement of criminal justice professionals, under the guidance of policy makers, but also the support and participation of the community at large. That facilitated effective responses to local and national problems and conditions, and addressed broader international concerns. Increased cooperation between different criminal justice systems, also involving the use of United Nations norms and instruments,

would facilitate concerted strategies against crime problems of common concern within an international context.

46. It was further emphasized that promotion of the use of modern criminal justice management methods and techniques, including computerization, could assist practitioners to keep abreast of developments. In particular, improved information management within criminal justice systems would allow a better use of information for clearing-house functions, which the system should discharge vis-à-vis other parts of public administration and vis-à-vis the public and the international criminal justice community. However, the majority of criminal justice systems currently lagged behind the development of new approaches and technology, including those in information technology, which were widely utilized in other fields with great increases in efficiency. Adequate investment in new methods and technology could be repaid by gains in effectiveness and efficiency.

47. In that connection, specific proposals were made for the technological and professional advancement of criminal justice personnel, including: (a) increased application of information technology (information use, management and exchange); (b) adequate provision of managerial tools (data processing equipment and system/computer technology); (c) education and training/skill development; and (d) technical cooperation programmes to enhance professionalism.

48. The view was expressed that at the different stages of a society's development, new phenomena of crime emerged. For instance, with the development of science and technology, the means of committing crimes were becoming more complicated and diversified. And with increased business relations, travel and communications between countries, international crimes were also growing in number, with more distinctive and damaging effects. That called for criminal justice systems to adapt to the needs of the times, to learn to deal with new situations, study new problems and constantly improve the qualities of their human resources, as well as the methods and capacity of management, so that efforts in crime prevention and control would produce better results. In particular, the following measures were suggested to strengthen criminal justice and police systems:

(a) Improving the level of management, bringing into full play the role of lawyers and exploring new approaches, while taking into account the different political and legal systems of all the countries concerned, as well as their economic development, cultural traditions and the current state of their criminal justice and police systems;

(b) Strengthening the exchange of views, expertise and experience between and among countries, internationally, regionally and bilaterally, with a view to learning from one another and being mutually supportive;

(c) Enhancing the coordinating role of the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with special emphasis on support to developing countries.

Only in such a way could the gap between developing and developed countries in this field be narrowed, thus leading towards effective prevention and control of crime worldwide.

49. It was also pointed out that, in some cases, the inability of the concerned agencies to expedite the apprehension, prosecution and incarceration of the perpetrators of crime had contributed to an erosion of public confidence in the criminal justice system. Despite criticism levelled at the police, studies in some countries continued to indicate that most citizens had a high opinion of the police and their activities. There seemed to be varying perceptions with regard to police effectiveness, courtesy, honesty and conduct. Some citizens were less likely to seek police help, to report crimes, to step forward as witnesses or to cooperate with the police. Admittedly, several factors undermined the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal

justice system. The major factors were the perennial lack of equipment and facilities, inadequate manpower and politics. The latter factor was the most damaging because, by their very nature, politically motivated appointments served to compromise the principles of the system, thus rendering it vulnerable to abuse and incompetence on a large scale.

50. The representative of UNAFEI informed the meeting that the Institute was placing special emphasis on the needs of Governments and criminal justice personnel in the Asia and the Pacific region in conducting its training and research activities. The Institute had been holding a number of seminars inviting many experts on criminal justice subjects. Discussions had been centred on such issues as how to gain public confidence in the police; how to give effect to community policing; whether and how police arrests should be subject to the control of the judiciary; how long the pre-trial detention for the accused should be; whether public prosecutors should intervene in police investigations; how the public prosecutor's discretion not to prosecute would be kept free of corruption; whether evidential rules to cope with the new types of crime should be reformed; and how impartial and balanced sentencing could be attained. Those were truly vital issues which should be examined from all aspects, taking into account the merits and defects of legal systems in various jurisdictions.

51. The representative of one non-governmental organization, speaking also on behalf of several others, emphasized that the fundamental purpose of criminal justice systems should be to serve, protect and promote the common benefit by minimizing and remedying violations of human rights. Member States should review their existing criminal laws and criminal justice policies and urge governmental and non-governmental organizations to take action as a means of contributing to freedom, justice and peace.

Topic 4: Crime prevention strategies, in particular as related to crime in urban areas and juvenile and violent criminality, including the question of victims: assessment and new perspectives

52. Crime and delinquency had been on the rise throughout the region against the background of rapid economic and social change. The region's developing countries were encountering many socio-economic problems that stimulated criminogenic behaviour. Those included poverty, rising unemployment, rapid and unplanned urbanization, family breakdown and drug abuse. The introduction of new lifestyles and values was posing severe challenges to traditional behavioural norms, seriously affecting existing social constraints against crime.

53. Rapid urbanization was cited as one of the most serious problems faced by the countries of the region. High rates of economic development had attracted increasing numbers of people to cities generally ill-prepared to accommodate them. That resulted in a lack of proper housing, overcrowding and the emergence of shanty towns around major urban centres. Urban areas faced considerable problems regarding health, a lack of adequate social services, low-quality physical infrastructure and a lack of adequate employment opportunities.

54. The increased rate of urbanization and development of urban/industrial areas not only generated an increase in the number of crimes committed, but also led to a diversification of criminal methods. As society in urban areas became increasingly complex and anonymous, new types of crime emerged, straining the capacity of the criminal justice system. Problems were compounded by illegal immigration that was widespread in the region. Studies carried out in some countries had shown that a considerable percentage of crimes committed in urban areas were attributed to illegal immigrants who were facing even more severe difficulties in integrating and finding adequate employment.

55. The countries of the region were also concerned about juvenile crime. That type of criminality was generally on the increase, but concern derived more from the fact that even in those countries that registered

lower rates, there was a noteworthy increase in the violence of the crimes committed by juveniles. Several participants drew attention to the causes of juvenile crime. It was generally felt that strained family relationships, lack of parental supervision and control, as well as the absence of role models within the family, were primary contributing factors to juvenile delinquency.

56. Juveniles were of course not the only, or the majority of, violent offenders. Violent crime in the region was seen as a cause for grave concern, particularly since it contravened traditional values. A cause for the increase in violent crime that was often cited was the increase in the possession of firearms. As mentioned during the discussion on transnational and organized crime, the countries of the region were faced with increased production and trafficking of low-cost small firearms that ended up in the hands of increased numbers of offenders. Countries of the region had been registering in previous years an increased number of crimes committed with the use of a firearm. The fear violent crime was causing to the population was resulting in reduced confidence in the criminal justice system and in particular in the law enforcement agencies. The long-term implications of that change of public attitude were quite significant, especially regarding public perception of matters related to the protection of fundamental freedoms and liberties.

57. Several participants referred to domestic violence as another form of crime that should receive appropriate attention. The occurrence of domestic violence was disturbingly high in a number of countries. More importantly, however, it was noted that it was a form of crime rarely reported. That feature made it more difficult for relevant governmental agencies to form a clear picture of the patterns and severity of the problem and to plan and take appropriate action.

58. Crime prevention measures were deemed essential in the efforts of Governments to deal with the problems discussed. The obligations of the criminal justice system, and particularly law enforcement agencies, in that regard was emphasized. Crime prevention efforts, especially in the urban context, however, would be incomplete and lack effectiveness without the full involvement of local administration, public organizations and the community. The private sector also had a significant role to play by contributing to both governmental and volunteer efforts. Crime prevention measures included encouraging better security of private property (a method known as "target hardening"), volunteer action, such as that often referred to as "neighbourhood watch", and research in urban and environmental design.

59. Particular attention needed to be given to education. Crime prevention education needed to begin at an early stage, possibly even at the first grade in school. Education efforts should be targeted also at the public in general for the purpose of raising awareness of both the importance of crime prevention and related measures. The mass media had a very significant role to play in that regard. Their function as a means of providing education was particularly stressed. In addition, however, the media had an obligation for responsible reporting, avoiding sensationalism that often glamorized violence. Stricter gun-control measures were required to counter violent crime and reduce its high cost in human life.

60. With respect to juvenile crime and delinquency, measures should aim at strengthening the capacity of governmental agencies and the criminal justice system to respond in a way that would be effective. Emphasis was placed on the early detection of deviance and efforts to rehabilitate young offenders, rather than concentrating only on punishment. Measures should be taken to strengthen the family, in order to provide a better environment for youth and reduce the likelihood of anti-social behaviour. Programmes of counselling, provision of peer-group services and development of basic skills through vocational training were considered especially important. Attention also needed to be given to the problem of street children, whose numbers were seen to be increasing in many countries. Concerted efforts were needed to address the problems faced by street children, particularly in view of their high vulnerability, by the provision of education and other social services.

61. Countering victimization and ensuring adequate services to victims of crime was considered particularly important. Measures to that end would include setting up special funds for compensation and relief to victims of crime, as well as encouragement of volunteer assistance and counselling services to especially vulnerable categories of victims, such as women, children and the elderly.

62. International cooperation was deemed essential to counter crime in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality, and for effective crime prevention. A regular exchange of information was necessary as part of effective measures for prevention and control of those pernicious forms of crime. The United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN) could play a significant role in the dissemination and exchange of information and expertise, particularly with respect to measures that had proved effective and to innovative methods and techniques. The United Nations should continue to promote international cooperation by the organization of action-oriented research and by undertaking regional and subregional comparative studies on issues of common concern. Technical cooperation activities should be pursued, especially for the benefit of developing countries, in areas such as raising the professionalism of criminal justice personnel charged with dealing with particularly vulnerable groups (e.g. juveniles, street children or victims) and devising crime prevention programmes tailored to the needs of specific countries or communities.

63. The Regional Adviser on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice assigned to ESCAP reported on the activities carried out in the region since 1986, when the post was established with funding from the Government of Japan. Advisory services had been provided to 14 ESCAP member States, at their request, on the following topics: correctional administration, focusing on prison overcrowding and classification systems; juvenile justice administration; and methodology for data collection on crime and related issues. ESCAP and UNAFEI recently organized a joint Seminar-cum-Field Study on Programmes to Rehabilitate Juvenile Delinquents, attended by policy makers and programme personnel from 14 countries of the region. The Seminar, whose results were published in a monograph, formulated a set of 33 recommendations covering the following areas: juvenile justice administration; social factors in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents; institutional treatment programmes; community-based rehabilitation programmes; human resources development; and research, policy formulation and programme planning. Another recent activity, carried out jointly with the Australian Institute of Criminology, focused on the study of the implementation of United Nations standards of juvenile justice administration in the ESCAP region. The study described juvenile justice policies and treatment practice in 24 countries of the region. It also examined the relationship between juvenile justice systems and the mitigation of growing problems of urbanization, poverty and delinquency of youth. The study, to be published shortly, indicated that there were some gaps between actual practice and the implementation of United Nations instruments. Regional advisory services were going to be continued.

III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE MEETING

64. At its final session, the Meeting adopted the draft report introduced by the Rapporteur. It also unanimously adopted a draft resolution, the text of which is contained in the recommendations at the beginning of the present report.

65. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that his delegation accepted paragraph 1 of chapter I of said resolution on the understanding that its provision concerning the role of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders did not constitute a departure from General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991.

66. After the adoption of the report, the representative of Japan made a statement on the importance of the quinquennial congresses and the regional preparatory meetings. He stated that he wanted to register his

delegation's disappointment regarding the absence of a number of States members of ESCAP. The importance of the issues covered under the provisional agenda of the Ninth Congress, and their relevance to actual problems faced by countries of the region, merited more attention and a higher turnout at the Meeting. The matter would indeed be very serious if the low attendance was due to less importance being attached to that regional forum, which was the only one available for matters related to crime prevention and criminal justice and was available only once every five years. The representative of Japan expressed his hope that all countries of the region would attend the Ninth Congress and be represented at the highest level possible. He also requested the Secretariat to look into the matter for determining the reasons for the absence of States Members of the United Nations from the Meeting.

67. The Chairman requested the Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to respond to the query of the representative of Japan. The Chief of the Branch stated that the first note verbale informing Member States of the dates and venues of the five regional preparatory meetings and inviting them to attend was sent on 7 October 1993. The note verbale containing the invitation for the Meeting at Bangkok was sent on 9 December 1993. Responses received from certain Member States indicated that there had been a very long delay in receiving those notes verbales. The Branch had not been able to determine the reasons for the delay but was looking into the matter. It had become apparent, however, that it was necessary for the Branch to be able to contact the relevant governmental departments directly, in addition to the contacts through the Permanent Missions in New York or Vienna and the ministries of foreign affairs. The matter would be brought to the attention of the Commission at its third session with a request to examine it and provide guidance to the Secretariat.

68. The Chief of the Branch also referred to the issue of assistance to the least developed countries for attending the regional preparatory meetings. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/32, had requested the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress and in the Ninth Congress itself. That request had not been accepted by the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, in the context of the preparation of the Programme Budget for the biennium 1994-1995. The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, at its forty-fourth meeting last month, recommended that the Assembly approve on an exceptional basis the funds necessary for the participation of least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings. Correspondence conveying that information to the least developed countries could only be sent in December 1993 causing a late response and in some cases precluding their attendance at the Meeting. It was hoped that the situation would be better for the other regional preparatory meetings.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Regional members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Australia

Geoffrey Dabb, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal and Security Law Division, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department

Bangladesh

Ahmed Shahriar Chowdhoury, Economic Counsellor and Alternate Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to ESCAP, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Bangkok, Thailand

China

Wang Lixian, Deputy Director, Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Head of Delegation

Wu Yanshi, Division Chief, Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice

Xiao Yishun, Division Chief, Department of Laws and Regulations, Ministry of Justice

Guo Jianan, Deputy Chief, Research Office for Crime Prevention and Correction through Labour, Ministry of Justice

Li Xiao Yi, Second Secretary, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Islamic Republic of Iran

Hamid Nazari Tajahadi, First Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative to ESCAP, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bangkok, Thailand

Amir Hossein Hosseini, Third Secretary and Liaison Officer to ESCAP, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bangkok, Thailand

Italy

Emilia Gatto, Second Secretary and Consul, Embassy of Italy, Bangkok, Thailand

Japan

Minoru Shikita, Superintending Prosecutor, Nagoya High Public Prosecutor's Office

Jiro Ono, Chief of Firearms Control Office, Safety Department, National Police Agency

Kunihiko Sakai, Attorney, Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Kohei Kishi, Superintendent, Assistant Director of Investigative Planning, Division of Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency

Kenichi Mitsui, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Bangkok, Thailand

Taisuke Kanayama, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Bangkok, Thailand

Keiko Hatanaka, Special Assistant, Embassy of Japan, Bangkok, Thailand

Kiribati

Riaree K. Teiniku, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters

Malaysia

Mohd. Said bin Awang, Director, Commercial Crime Division, Royal Malaysia Police

Hairuddin bin Mohamed, Assistant Director, Commercial Crime Division, Royal Malaysia Police

Zaliha bt. Zainal Abidin, Police Officer, Royal Malaysia Police

Mohd. Bazain bin Idris, Deputy Public Prosecutor

Abdul Aziz Mohamad, Senior Superintendent of Prisons

Mongolia

B. Dorjegotov, Third Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative of Mongolia to ESCAP, Embassy of Mongolia in Lao People's Democratic Republic

Myanmar

Tin Maung Oo, Police Brigadier-General, Adjutant-General, People's Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs

Nyi Soe, Third Secretary, Embassy of the Union of Myanmar

Nepal

Pushkar Man Singh Rajbhandari, Minister-Counsellor/Deputy Chief of Mission and Deputy Permanent Representative to ESCAP, Royal Nepalese Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand

Prem Bahadur Bista, Chief Attorney, Attorney-General's Office, Head of Delegation

Mohan Krishna Shrestha, Second Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative of Nepal to ESCAP, Royal Nepalese Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand

Philippines

Cicero C. Campos, President, Philippine Public Safety College, Head of Delegation

Federico S. Comandante, Commissioner, National Police Commission

Agerico N. Kagaoan, Major General, Director for Operations, Philippine National Police

Ramon U. Mabutas Jr., Associate Justice, Court of Appeals

Celia S. Leones, Director, Crime Prevention and Coordination Service, National Police Commission

Republic of Korea

Chung Tong-Gi, Director, The 4th Prosecution Division, Prosecution Bureau, Ministry of Justice

Lee Seong Sik, Senior Researcher, Korean Institute of Criminology

Sang-Pal Lee, Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand

Russian Federation

E. A. Abramov, First Deputy Minister of the Interior, Head of Delegation

A. V. Zmeevski, Deputy Director, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

N. Y. Goltsova, Head of Section, Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of the Interior

S. M. Tarasenko, Second Secretary, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Alexander L. Soukhov, First Secretary and Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Russian Federation to ESCAP

Samoa

Luamanuvae Palesoo Asera, Deputy Secretary for Justice, Justice Department

Sri Lanka

J. W. Jayasuriya, Senior Superintendent of Police, Director, Crimes Division, Police Headquarters

Thailand

Kanit Nanakorn, Deputy Attorney-General, Office of the Attorney-General, Head of Delegation

Vivit Chatuparisut, Deputy Director-General, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Interior

Bundit Rajatanan, Deputy Director-General, Department of Probation, Ministry of Justice

Israphan Snitwongse, Police Major General, Commander, Foreign Affairs Division, Royal Thai Police Department

Saroj Phoonkeao, Police Lt. Col., Foreign Affairs Division, Royal Thai Police Department

Surin Cholpattana, Judge attached to the Ministry of Justice

Nathee Chitsawang, Director, Correctional Staff Training Institute, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Interior

Kobkiat Kasivivat, Director, Foreign Affairs Division, Department of Corrections

Kittipong Kittayarak, Executive Secretary, Legal Counsel Division, Office of the Attorney-General

Voradet Viravakin, First Secretary, Department of Treaties and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Panas Tasaneeyanond, Commissioner, Commission on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, Office of the Attorney-General

Siwakorn Kuratanavej, Department of Corrections

Police Col. Amarin Niemskul, Deputy Commander of Foreign Affairs Division, Royal Thai Police Department

Uzbekistan

Artur Il. Unusmetov, Deputy Head, Crime Prevention Management Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs

Observers

Holy See

H. E. Archbishop Luigi Bressan, Apostolic Nuncio in Thailand, Head of Delegation

Rev. Jeane Barry, Consultant

United Nations Secretariat

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, United Nations Office at Vienna

United Nations bodies and affiliated institutes

United Nations International Drug Control Programme, regional centre (Thailand); Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Specialized agencies of the United Nations

World Health Organization

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Intergovernmental organizations

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

International Council for Adult Education (category I); Asia Crime Prevention Foundation; and International Committee of the Red Cross (category II)

Other organizations

Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (New York)

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

A. Basic documents

Discussion guide	A/CONF.169/PM.1
Provisional agenda, with annotations, and proposed schedule of work	A/CONF.169/PM.2
Discussion guide on demonstration and research workshops to be held at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	A/CONF.169/PM/CRP.1

B. Background documents

General Assembly resolution 48/103 on crime prevention and criminal justice	
Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/26 on violence against women in all its forms	
Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/27 on proposed guidelines for the prevention of urban crime	
Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32 on the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	
Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its Second Session	E/1993/32
Report of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	A/CONF.144/28/Rev.1
The provision of practical assistance to Cambodia in the re-establishment of its criminal justice system	Draft project document